

# Annual Report

ON THE

## HEALTH

OF THE

### Whitby Urban District

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

By J. G. ROSS, M.B., C.M.

TOGETHER WITH THE

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent,

O. E. GRAHAM, M.S.I.A.,

Cert. Royal Sanitary Inst.,

Diplomé in Meat and Food Inspection, etc.,



WHITBY :

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1921.



# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Whitby for the year 1920.

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*To the Chairman and Members of  
The Whitby Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1920 on the health of the District. You were good enough to appoint me Medical Officer of Health on 4th February of that year, in succession to Dr. W. E. F. Tinley, who resigned the post, after having held it with conspicuous success for 19 years. He resigned on 31st December, 1919, but very kindly carried on his work until I was appointed as his successor. I have felt that he is a difficult man to follow, and I am indebted to him for advice on various occasions.

This Report must necessarily vary in certain ways from the Annual Reports he gave out, for I have received instructions from the Ministry of Health to issue it in accordance with their Memorandum 40, Int., and to arrange its sections in the order laid down in the Memo. Lest it may be thought that the Report is unduly lengthy, and that it contains material which might appear to lie outside the sphere of my duties, I simply state that I am complying with the instructions of the Memo. Also, certain facts which are well known to all residents, such as physical features and social conditions of the District, have to be set forth for the information of the Registrar General.

The Report falls under the following headings:—

- 1.—Natural and Social Conditions of the District, including Vital Statistics.
- 2.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.
- 3.—Food.
- 4.—Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.
- 5.—Maternity and Child Welfare.
- 6.—Sanitary Administration.
- 7.—Housing.
- 8.—Appendices.
- 9.—Meteorological Report.

## **Natural and Social Conditions of the District.**

1. **Population.**—It is not possible to give anything like a correct approximation to the actual figures, for the war has upset all calculations. The distinction between “birth-rate populations” and “death-rate populations,” made during the war is discontinued, for in 1920 demobilisation reached a stage at which this distinction became unnecessary. The figures of the last Census in 1911 were 11,139, and as enquiry of officials of the Council, and rationing returns point to this being as likely a figure as any other, I am adopting it as the basis of my returns. The new Census to be taken this year will show what the population actually is.

The Area of the District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) is 2,049 a. 4 r., giving a density of population over the whole District of 5·4 persons per acre.

2. **Physical Features.**—The Urban Area is bounded by the sea on the North, by the River Esk on the South, and also partly on the East; the remainder of the Eastern boundary running roughly, with certain deviations, from Whitehall to the sea, between the Coastguard Station and Saltwick, and on the West by a line approximating to a line drawn from Upgang Beck to Briggswath.

From the sea and the river the ground rises sharply so that the largest area of the District lies on a raised plateau.

The town itself lies on both banks of the river for the most part, with portions built on the upward slopes and portions on the plateau itself.



The Area of the District outside the actual confines of Whitby Town is sparsely populated, and consists mainly of open country, excepting the village of Ruswarp.

3. **Social Conditions.**—The District may be described as a residential one, and its prosperity is mainly dependent on its reputation as a watering place.

The only industry of any note at present is the Fishing industry, though it is hoped that the Shipbuilding Yard at Whitehall may soon be re-opened, and that it will again occupy the important position it used to do.

The Jet industry, once of large proportions, cannot now be considered of economic importance.

The District may fairly be said to contain no occupations influencing adversely the public health.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

I cannot do better than follow the admirable classification of my predecessor, though the "Causes of Death" have to be set forth in the manner desired by the Ministry of Health.

1. **Births.**—There is a large increase in the number of births, and the birth rate is well above the death rate.

A. The following table gives the number of births for the last six years:—

1915	...	223		1917	...	153		1919	...	198
1916	...	194		1918	...	180		1920	...	325

B.—The following is the number of births for each quarter:

			1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
Whitby	...	Boys	29	27	23	25	104
	...	Girls	37	37	22	15	111
Ruswarp	...	Boys	14	17	4	13	48
	...	Girls	12	12	10	15	49
Helredale	...	Boys	0	4	2	3	9
	...	Girls	2	0	2	0	4
			94	97	63	71	325

C.—The following gives the birth rate for the quarters:—

1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.
8.43	8.7	5.65	6.37 per 1000.

D.—The birth rate of the District for the year is 29.15 per 1000, as against 17.7 per 1000 in 1919.

E.—The above figures are subject to a slight correction on account of inward and outward transfers. The figures supplied by the Registrar General being as follows:—

	Males	Females
Registered ... ..	163	162
Inward transfers ...	0	1 (illegitimate)
Outward transfers ...	1	1 (illegitimate)
	<hr/> 162	<hr/> 162

Thus the nett birth rate is 29.08 per 1000.

F.—The number of illegitimate births is as follows:—

		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
Whitby ... ..	Boys	2	1	1	5	9
	Girls	3	2	0	2	7
Ruswarp ... ..	Boys	0	2	0	0	2
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0
Helredale... ..	Boys	0	0	0	0	0
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0
		<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 18

This gives an illegitimate birth rate for the year of 5.53 per 100 births.

G.—Comparison with birth rate throughout the country—

England and Wales ... ..	25.4 per 1000 total pop'l'n
96 great towns, including London, population over 50,000 ... ..	26.2    „    „
148 smaller towns, populations 20,000—50,000 ... ..	24.9    „    „
London ... ..	26.5    „    „

Whitby, with a birth rate of 29.08, is seen to be well above these figures.

I am sorry to say that the Health Visitor, Nurse Tate, is often put to unnecessary trouble and inconvenience owing to failure in many instances to comply with the regulations that births must be notified within 36 hours. Such notification must not be confused with registration of birth by parents, the time limit for which is 42 days.

2. Deaths—The number of Deaths occurring in the District is 179, of which 20 were strangers. To these must be added 7 deaths which have occurred elsewhere of persons belonging to the District, giving a total of deaths of residents of 166.

68 of these deaths occurred in persons of 65 years and upwards.

Taking the population at 11,139, the general death rate, i.e., deducting deaths of strangers occurring in the locality, and those of natives dying outside the District, is 14.9 per 1000 inhabitants.

The following deaths occurred in our Public Institutions:

Union Workhouse ... ..	23	(of which 5 were strangers)
Cottage Hospital ... ..	13	„ 3 „
Nursing Home, Chubb Hill	8	„ 5 „

The following table gives the Causes of Death, using the Registrar General's classification of causes:—

				Residents.		Strangers.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
1.	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
2.	Small-pox	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
3.	Measles...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	2	0	0
6.	Diphtheria or Croup	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
7.	Influenza	...	...	...	0	3	0	0
8.	Erysipelas	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
9.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4	2	1	2
10.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	0	3	0	0
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	7	7	1	0
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
14.	Meningitis	...	...	...	0	1	0	0
15.	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	8	9	1	1
16.	Bronchitis	..	...	...	4	3	0	0
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	7	8	0	0
18.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	6	1	0	0
19.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under two years)	...	...	...	3	3	0	0
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
21a.	Alcoholism	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	1	2	1	0
23.	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	0	4	0	0
24.	Parturition apart from Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
25.	Congenital Debility, etc.	...	...	...	5	4	0	0
26.	Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
27.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	0	0	0
28.	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	28	25	8	3
29.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	4	0	0	0
Total				...	81	78	13	7



To the above must be added the deaths of persons belonging to this District who have died away from home:—

	1st Qr.		2nd Qr.		3rd Qr.		4th Qr.		Total
Violence, apart from suicide	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Other Defined Diseases	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6

The death rate for the quarters, including inward transfers, is as follows:—

1st Qr.		2nd Qr.		3rd Qr.		4th Qr.
6.1	...	1.8	...	3.95	...	3.05

The Ages at which deaths occurred in the District (excluding strangers) were as follows:—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
Under 1 year ... ..	9	3	5	6	23
Between 1 and 5 years ...	4	1	1	1	7
Between 5 and 15 years	0	1	0	1	2
Between 15 and 25 years	3	1	0	0	4
Between 25 and 65 years	24	6	18	7	55
Over 65 years ... ..	26	7	17	18	68
	66	19	41	33	159

For the sake of comparison the figures for the five preceeding years are shown:—

1915	...	173		1917	...	162		1919	...	193
1916	...	167		1918	...	197				

Of the deaths occurring in 1920, 94 were males and 85 females, to which add deaths occurring away from home, viz:—5 males and 2 females.

**Infantile Mortality.**—There were 23 deaths under 1 year, giving a death rate of 70.9 per 1000 births.

The figures for the last 5 years were:—

1915	...	58.2		1917	...	58.8		1919	...	55.5
1916	...	72.1		1918	...	94.2				

### Amount of Poor Law and other forms of Gratuitous Medical Relief.

I am indebted to the Clerk to the Whitby Union for the information that the amount of poor law relief granted to persons in the Urban District of Whitby during the past year was £1163, and that the number of inmates in the sick wards was about 40. He points out that he cannot let me know the amount of medical relief granted, as it is almost impossible to differentiate in the records between persons in receipt of medical relief and persons in receipt of relief for other causes.



### **Whitby Cottage Hospital.**

A large amount of good work is done here. In 1920 there were 256 patients, of whom only 80 made any contributions to the Hospital funds, so that 176 persons were in receipt of gratuitous medical relief.

### **Whitby Dispensary.**

218 persons attended here for treatment during the year.

### **Whitby District Nursing Association.**

Excellent work is done by this Association, and during the year 1920 5,228 visits were paid by the Nurse, the whole of them being gratuitous medical relief.

## **2.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.**

**Water.**—A supply of very good water is provided by the Whitby Waterworks Coy. from springs in sandstone on Wheeldale Moor and Sleights Moor. It is stored primarily at Randymere in a reservoir containing 13 million gallons, and conveyed by a 7 in. pipe to Ewe Cote reservoir, which contains about 300,000 gallons.

By Act of Parliament, 1895, the water supply should be a constant one, but at certain times, especially when the population is increased in Summer, the supply sometimes becomes intermittent. It would appear that the Ewe Cote reservoir is too small to provide at all times an adequate supply of water for the present needs of the town. The water is free from action on lead.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.**—There has been no pollution in the Urban District.

## **3.—FOOD.**

**Milk** (Mother's and Children) **Order, 1919.** No action is taken by the Local Authority under this Order.

For information under the heading of Food see the Sanitary Inspector's Report, pages — — —

## **4.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The cases of notifiable infectious disease notified during the year were as follows:—

			1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	7	2	5	3	17
Diphtheria	...	...	9	4	17	8	38
Enteric	...	...	1	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas	...	...	4	3	3	0	10
Malaria	...	...	2	0	0	0	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	2	0	2	0	4
Ophth. Neonat.	...	...	0	2	0	0	2
			25	11	27	11	74

It is thus seen that both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were prevalent during the year, but both of these diseases prevailed throughout the country, and there was not an undue proportion of these cases in Whitby, though the incidence of Diphtheria in particular was grossly exaggerated by certain persons whose tongues outran their discretion. For instance, a certain tradesman was heard to remark to a visitor that there were 23 cases of Diphtheria in a certain establishment, though the actual number was 6. Such statements are very damaging to a seaside resort, and apparently that tradesman did not realise that in damaging the good repute of the town he was indirectly injuring his own business.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is always available, and is freely used by every resident Doctor. Mr. Ruff, Chemist, keeps a very good supply of it, and the Medical Officer of Health also has always sufficient for use in emergencies or after Chemist's business hours.

It was found that medical men did not realise that on 7th January, 1919, certain other diseases were added to the list of notifiable diseases, such as Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever and Pneumonia. This is shown by the fact that though 15 deaths were certified as being due to Pneumonia, not a single case was notified to me. Circulars to medical men were issued drawing attention to such irregularities, and it is to be hoped that notification will be properly carried out in the future.

Bacteriological aids to diagnosis were largely made use of by all the medical men, and a considerable number of "contacts" were examined. The Council have a contract with a reliable laboratory for diagnostic purposes, and the expense thereof is fully justified in safeguarding not only the health of the population, but also in protecting the health of visitors.

All disinfection of premises is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

Isolation of infectious cases during this year has at times been a very difficult matter, for the accommodation at the Isolation Hospital has been limited owing to one of the Hospital blocks having been destroyed by fire. The Council has begun the erection of a new block to replace the one destroyed, and it is hoped that it will soon be opened for use.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox prevention) Regulations, 1917.

### **Non-notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases—**

The absence from school of any child owing to infectious disease is notified by the head teacher to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following children were excluded from school for reasons given below:—

Chicken Pox—13 cases	Mumps—3 cases
Measles—2 cases	Scabies—3 cases
German Measles—1 case	

**Influenza.**—As there were only 3 deaths from this disease, it was not considered necessary to undertake any special enquiry into the incidence of this disease.

**Tuberculosis.**—Notification of all forms of Tuberculosis is compulsory for all medical practitioners by the 1912 regulations, but they do not all carry it out in a satisfactory manner. Their attention has been drawn to this matter in the circulars mentioned above, for if any control over Tuberculosis can be established, notification must be made as early as possible.

9 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year, giving a death rate from this cause of 0.8 per 1000.

During the year 20 cases of T.B. of lungs were notified, and 6 cases of T.B. affecting other parts of the body.

**Other Infectious Diseases.**—It is pleasing to record that there was no death from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria. Also no death from the non-notifiable (in this district) disease, Measles.

Taking all the notifiable diseases together there were 28 deaths notified, giving a death rate of 2.51, or excluding Tuberculosis, as given above, of 1.7 per 1000 deaths.



## 7.—HOUSING.

The houses in parts of the town are very far from being satisfactory, and an extensive improvement scheme is necessary. Some improvements have been made, especially in Henrietta Street, but the work done so far is very little indeed compared with what remains to be done.

This work of repairing and overhauling property under the Housing Acts is a very slow procedure, owing to there being a decided scarcity of working-class houses in the town. In former times it appears to have been the practice to split up the ordinary cottage houses into tenements of one room, and it is this class of property which is receiving attention at the present time, with a view to re-converting them into through houses with two or more rooms. Another reason which prevents rapid progress with this work is the inability of the owner to carry out the alterations suggested, and in all cases yet dealt with, the properties involved have changed hands before the work has been carried out.

Of course, by re-converting these tenements into houses, in every case the displacement of one or more tenants takes place, and seeing there is scarcity of houses already, it is necessary that new houses should be provided under the Housing Scheme.

My predecessor, Dr. W. E. F. Tinley, estimated that 350 new houses were required, and a scheme for obtaining the same was initiated. It is to be hoped that this scheme will be actively proceeded with, for the need of new houses of a small type is urgent.

## 5.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A Centre was established in Grape Lane by Dr. Tinley in August, 1919, where he was ably assisted by the Health Visitor, Nurse Akeroyd. This lady resigned her post at the end of that year, and the post remained vacant until May 17th, 1920, when Nurse Gertrude Tate arrived to take up the duties. From 1st January until her arrival the Midwife, Nurse Robbins, kindly assisted in carrying on the Centre, in addition to her special duties.

The accommodation at the Centre proved inadequate to its growing needs, but ultimately suitable premises, also in Grape Lane, were found, and the Council acquired the use of them in the latter part of the year. Necessary alterations were put in hand, and it is anticipated that they will be available for use early in the coming year. An arrangement was



arrived at between the Urban District Council and the County Council whereby both parties participated in the expenses and in the use of the premises.

I append a report by the Health Visitor, Nurse Tate, who has proved herself to be highly efficient, capable and tactful.

## REPORT OF THE HEALTH VISITOR.

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December 31st, 1920.

*To the Chairman and Members of  
The Whitby Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

As I took up my duties under your Council on May 17th of this year, my report will not of course comprise the work of a whole year, though some of the figures appended are for the year's working.

It takes some little time to get accustomed to the people and the conditions of a strange town, and to get the work, which had been standing some little time, into order.

Doctors Ross & Doherty, along with Nurse Robbins, had been keeping matters going at the Welfare Centre, and I owe much to them for their assistance on taking over the work.

There is a big scope for Health Visiting in Whitby—the work grows apace.

The work at the Welfare Centre is very encouraging and fully repays one—by the appreciation shown by the mothers who attend there for help and advice.

We are very cramped for room, but larger premises have been secured, and we shall move into them, I hope, early in the New Year.

There is much need of teaching, regarding feeding and clothing of the young children here, and a stamping out of the old methods which cling so tightly.

I feel sure that the low physical condition of the children who pass into school can be much improved if the mothers will only learn methods of regular feeding, when to wean, and how to feed their babies during the first two years of life.

Clothing too, plays a very important part in this branch of the work.

What a boon a "Lying-in Home" would be to Whitby. I have seen splendid results from these Homes, and there is so much call for one here, where the lack of accommodation in the houses, and the sanitary conditions are so very, very poor. In such a Home mothers could have their children brought into the world under proper hygienic conditions, and given rest and freedom from household cares for 14 days, and would return to their homes fitted to take up their duties again. I have hopes of such a home.

The following are the number of Visits I have paid:—

First Visit	Subsequent	Special Visits	Expectant Mothers
181	679	46	50
Tuberculous patients visited		Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases	
39		2	

#### WELFARE CENTRE—

Sessions held	Mothers attended	Babies	Toddlers
83	843	851	153
Expectant Mothers ...		36	

In addition to this work the School Nursing is working very well, and it is hoped to open a School Clinic early in the New Year. I find the mothers in most cases are wishful to be helped and advised regarding their children, and very many defects found in the children by the School Medical Inspector have received attention. The cleanliness of the children is improving, and exclusions from School become fewer.

I beg to offer my thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee for his help and advice on many matters, and to all who have shown their interest in the work.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

GERTRUDE TATE, A.R.S.I.,  
Health Visitor.

I am glad to say that we still have the Midwife, Nurse Robbins, with us, and I hope that she will long remain here, for the standard of her work is high, and her services are much appreciated by her patients. She also reports improvement in personal cleanliness of her patients, and more suitable clothing of new-born babies. I append here her report on her work.

## REPORT BY Miss A. G. ROBBINS, MIDWIFE.

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*To the Chairman and Members of  
The Whitby Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my First Annual Report as Midwifery Nurse.

### **Ante-Natal Work.**

At the present time it is heavy and uphill work. The work grows and must commend itself as it becomes better known.

During the past year I have paid 109 first visits and 353 re-visits to the homes of expectant mothers.

In November I opened the Welfare Centre for an hour weekly, so that prospective mothers could come if needing any further advice.

It is hoped later to run a Provident Club in connection with the Clinic, so that mothers-to-be will be able to put by a little money to buy suitable clothing for the coming baby.

The value of this branch of the work cannot be over-estimated, and is so important to the future well-being of the State, that I am pleased to know that Dr. Ross is contemplating establishing an up-to-date Ante-Natal Clinic where prospective mothers may come for help and advice.

### **Midwifery Work.**

During the year I attended 80 Midwifery and 16 Maternity cases. I paid 1,385 Nursing Visits and 267 Post-Natal Visits. I teach the mothers the correct way to bath a baby, and advise them in any way I think will be helpful to them.

I should like to urge the need for a Maternity Home. Many families live in a dwelling comprising only one room and a little dark bed-place no larger than a cupboard, and in these wretched little places confinement must take place while ordinary domestic life is continued.



I have to thank the Members of the Council, particularly the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and the Medical Officer of Health for their unfailing courtesy and kindly interest.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. ROBBINS,

Midwifery Nurse.

Whitby is fortunate in having two such capable officials as Nurse Tate and Nurse Robbins, and I can assure the Council that their work deserves every support, for their separate and combined efforts have been productive of much benefit to mothers and children.

### **Incidence of infectious diseases of parturient women, infants and young children.**

1. **Puerperal Fever.**—Unfortunately there have been, 4 cases, all of which proved fatal.

2. **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—2 cases were reported neither of the mothers of the babies having been attended by a Doctor or by the official Midwife. In each case the family medical attendant was informed, with the result that no permanent injury to sight will be suffered in either case.

3. **Measles.**—This disease is no longer notifiable in this area, and no exact figures are available. There have been very few cases during the year, and no mortality.

4. **Epidemic Diarrhœa.**—This disease, also, has not been prevalent.

No case of any other disease coming under the above heading has occurred.

## **6.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.**

1. **Staff.**—Medical Officer of Health  
Sanitary Inspector  
Junior Clerk



2. **Hospital accommodation available for infectious diseases.**—An Isolation Hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases is provided outside the Urban boundary, in open country. In addition to an administrative block and a special block reserved for any Small-pox cases that might occur, it consists of two wooden buildings belonging respectively to the Rural District Council and Urban District Council.

Each building has 2 wards, with accommodation in each for 3 beds and 1 cot. A room in the administrative block can also be used, when required, for 2 beds and 1 cot, but it is only opened when absolutely necessary to relieve pressure in the other buildings.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the Urban Council's block, the accommodation for patients has at times been quite inadequate, and a certain amount of unavoidable overcrowding has occurred. This placed an undue amount of hard work on the Matron, Mrs. Burton, and great credit is due to her for the way in which she managed the Hospital under difficult and trying circumstances.

The Urban Council has commenced the erection of a new building to replace the one destroyed, and, when completed, accommodation will be sufficient for both Rural and Urban patients.

During the year a "Thresh" disinfecter was purchased by the Council, and the erection thereof commenced on the Isolation Hospital premises.

### 3. Local Acts, etc., and their administration.

#### A. Local Acts—

Whitby Urban District Council Act, 1905.

Whitby Improvement Acts, 1837 to 1841.

Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1874.

Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7) Act, 1906.

Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1914.

Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1891.

#### B. Adoptive Acts—

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

4. **Arrangements for Chemical and Bacteriological work during the year 1919.**—As before, all specimens requiring examination were sent to the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, Harley Street, London, and in every case their reports proved to be accurate.

## PORT SANITARY WORK.

218 vessels, excluding fishing boats, have come into the port during the year. These are practically all trading from port to port in the United Kingdom. There have been no cases of illness on any of these boats.

## Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,

IN CONNECTION WITH

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

### 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors  
or Inspectors of Nuisances.*

WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	...	32
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	...	2
	Total ...	<u>34</u>

### 2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

			Number of Defects	
			Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Ventilation ...	...	...	1	1
Sanitary accommoda-	{	insufficient ...	1	1
tion.		unsuitable or defective	1	1
		not separate for sexes	1	1
		Total ...	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

## 3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.		
	Lists received from Employers once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ... ..	1	0	2
Total ... ..	1	0	2

## 4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakers ... ..	11
Boot Repairers ... ..	8
Plumbers ... ..	7
Milliners ... ..	7
Saddlers ... ..	4
Joiners ... ..	6
Printers ... ..	2
Tailors ... ..	10
Dressmakers ... ..	5
Jet Workers ... ..	8
Laundries ... ..	2
Sweet Works ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	6
Total ... ..	<u>77</u>

## 5.—Other Matters.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year (one of which is a factory) ... ..	2
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## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### *Rainfall at Whitby.*

Rain Gauge—Diameter of Funnel, 8 inches ; height of top—  
above ground, 1 foot ; 125 feet above Mean Sea Level,  
Average Rainfall for 45 years (1867-1911) 25.33 inches.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours. Inches.		Date.	Number of days with .01 or more recorded.
January...	2.99	...	0.96	...	28th	16
February	0.62	...	0.32	...	19th	8
March ...	2.03	...	0.56	...	14th	16
April ...	2.83	...	0.39	...	10th	24
May ...	1.29	...	0.40	...	29th	15
June ...	0.69	...	0.43	...	27th	7
July ...	3.61	...	0.74	...	4th	20
August	1.73	...	0.44	...	21st	11
September	1.48	...	0.34	...	30th	15
October	2.23	...	0.97	...	1st	8
November	0.46	...	0.10	...	14th, 28th	9
December	2.44	...	0.39	..	3rd	21
	22.40					170

### *Air Temperature.*

The Air Temperature is obtained from Thermometers in a  
louvred screen four feet above the ground.

125 feet above M.S.L.

Temperature (degrees F.)

1920.	Mean of		Mean	Mean	Extreme	Absolute Max. and Min.			
	Max.	Min.	of	Range	Range	Max.	Day	Min.	Day
	°F	°F	A & B	°F	°F	°F		°F	
Jan.	46.1	35.2	40.7	11	31	58	17th	27	6th
Feb.	49.4	37.8	43.6	12	33	60	18th	27	5th
March	51.6	37.5	44.6	14	35	63	23rd	28	9th
April	50.5	39.8	45.2	11	29	62	24th	33	8th
May	59.8	43.6	51.7	16	42	75	23rd	33	1st
June	64.1	47.8	56.0	16	43	76	18th	33	9th
July	64.4	51.2	57.8	13	26	72	20th	46	7th-27th
August	63.2	50.2	56.7	13	32	74	16th	42	30th
Sept.	62.7	47.1	54.9	16	27	71	28th	34	21st
Oct.	57.4	44.3	50.9	13	35	70	7th	35	26th-31st
Nov.	50.9	41.2	46.1	10	37	62	9th	25	23rd
Dec.	45.4	36.9	41.2	9	24	55	3rd	31	9-13th 23rd

MEAN for the year, 49.1.

Coldest Night, Nov. 23rd.

Warmest Day, June 18th.

Coldest Month, January.

Warmest Month, July.



*Summary of Bright Sunshine at Whitby  
for the Year 1920.*

		Hours per Month.		Daily Mean.		Per Cent.
January	...	52.0	...	2.00	...	25
February	...	107.9	...	3.72	...	39
March	...	111.9	...	3.61	...	31
April ...	...	108.0	...	3.60	...	26
May ...	...	186.9	...	6.03	...	38
June ...	...	219.1	...	7.30	...	43
July ...	...	113.0	...	3.65	...	22
August	...	115.9	...	3.74	...	25
September	...	101.1	...	3.37	...	26
October	...	119.0	...	3.84	...	37
November	...	69.0	...	2.30	...	27
December	...	30.1	...	0.97	...	13
Mean for the year		112.0	...	3.67	...	30

The Meteorological Report has been kindly supplied by  
Captain D. RAMSDALE, Prospect Hill.

Yours faithfully,

J. G. ROSS, M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Whitby Urban District Council.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Council's Sanitary Inspector

AND

Cleansing Superintendent,

O. E. GRAHAM, M.S.I.A.,

Cert. Royal Sanitary Inst.,

Diplomé in Meat and Food Inspection, etc.,

FOR THE

**YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1920.**

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Council's Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing  
Superintendent for the Year 1920.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
Council Offices, Whitby.

*To the Chairman and Members of  
The Whitby Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Eighth Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Public Cleansing.

The Report contains a review of the work and the results obtained by your staff, being compiled in such a manner as will allow of comparison with my previous reports to be readily made.

Steady progress has been maintained regardless of the many difficulties, i.e., labour troubles, high cost of materials, and in many cases through financial strait.

Whitby possesses more than its fair proportion of the abominable privy and pail closets, and the time has arrived when drastic steps should be taken to eradicate these offensive places from our midst, and clear the town of a very insanitary condition of affairs.

The conversion of these closets has again had my attention throughout the year, 23 having been altered to the Water Carriage System under the Public Health Act, and 9 under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919.

The greater portion of the privies are in the old part of the town where the houses generally are in bad repair, and cannot be made reasonably fit. In many instances they are in such a condition that nothing short of demolition can adequately solve the problem of sanitary reform. Of course demolition cannot be proceeded with until new houses are provided, as there is a general shortage of workmen's dwellings at the present time.



During the year 40 complaints were received regarding alleged nuisances, and all received prompt attention.

Table 1 is a summary of the Inspections made, etc.

Table 2, Details of Defects Remedied.

**TABLE 1.**

**Summary of Inspections.**

Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	14
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	604
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	37
Bakehouses	...	...	...	18
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	1
Visits to property under observation	...	...	...	602
Re-visits to work in progress	...	...	...	425
Markets, Meat, Fish and Fruit Shops	...	...	...	47
Ships inspected	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	776
Total				2525
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	40
Owners and Agents interviewed	...	...	...	131
New Drains Tested	...	...	...	58
Old Drains Tested	...	...	...	39
Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	86

**Notices.**

Preliminary Notices and Letters served <i>re</i> Nuisances	44
Legal Notices...	18

**Certificates.**

Sanitary Certificates issued	...	...	...	1
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

**TABLE 2.**

**Defects Found and Remedied.**

	Found	Abated	Not yet Abated
Drains requiring re-construction	74	63	11
Drains requiring connecting with Main Sewer	15	15	—
Drains not efficiently trapped	178	154	24
Drains requiring Ventilating Shafts	32	28	4
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains	10	9	1
Defective Yard Drains	21	21	—
Defective Cellar Drains	1	1	—
Defective Eave and Fall Pipes	14	6	8
Defective Roofings	2	2	0
Defective Urinals	1	—	1

## Defects Found and Remedied (continued)—

		Found	Abated	Not yet Abated
Defective Walls and Ceilings ...	...	6	6	—
Defective Water Closets ...	...	8	6	2
Defective Floors ...	...	5	5	0
Waste Pipes requiring disconnecting ...	105	90	15	
Fall Pipes requiring disconnecting ...	42	38	4	
To provide Eave and Fall Pipes ..	1	1	—	
To provide Sinkstones in houses ...	11	7	4	
To provide Ashes Bins ...	40	34	6	
Nuisances from Street Gullies ...	2	2	—	
Nuisances from Stagnant Water ...	32	32	—	
Nuisances from defective surface of Yard	2	2	—	
Old Wells filled in ...	2	2	—	
Defective Windows repaired or renewed...	6	6	—	
Offensive Accumulations ...	4	4	—	
Ashpits and Closets requiring re-construction	16	16	—	
Old Privies altered to Water Carriage System	29	23	6	
Insufficient Closet accommodation ...	28	28	—	
Houses overcrowded ...	4	3	1	
Houses requiring Cleansing ...	3	2	1	
Houses requiring Ventilation ...	2	1	1	
Houses damp ...	1	1	—	
Houses requiring Water Supply ...	2	2	—	
To provide Flush Cisterns to Water Closets	1	1	—	
Totals ...	700	611	89	

**Bakehouses.**—The Bakehouses on the register number 10, one of which is underground. Frequent visits have been made to these during the year and they have been found to be well maintained and clean. There are also 7 Factory Bakehouses in the town which have also been kept clean and satisfactory. One Workshop Bakehouse has been thoroughly overhauled during the year.

**Offensive Trades.**—We have on the register 2 Tripe Boilers, 1 Bone Boiler, 1 Fat Melter and 1 Gut Scraper. The premises used for these businesses are situate at California and are the property of the Council. They have been visited at frequent intervals and have been found satisfactory and clean.

**Factories and Workshops.**—32 visits have been made to these premises. The visits include those paid to outworkers premises.

During the year I have received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories 2 notifications of the establishment of new workshops, and 3 lists of outworkers have also been received.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—At the present time there is only one Common Lodging House in the town. The building is not all that could be desired for a Common Lodging House. It meets the requirements of the town, and throughout the year it has been kept clean and satisfactory. The total number of beds available for lodgers is 13.

**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**—There are on the register at the present time 24 registered cowkeepers.

Bi-annual inspections of these premises have been made *re* sanitary conditions and cleansing.

The conditions generally found are not all that could be desired, and frequently I have had to draw the attention of the occupier to these matters.

Farmers are now demanding a good price for milk, and there is no excuse for the slovenly farmer. Milk should be produced under the best hygienic conditions, clean and free from contamination of any kind.

During the year the Council decided to discontinue the Veterinary Inspection of Milch Cattle in the area; this to my mind is not conducive to securing a milk supply free from the deadly Tubercular Bacillus. This is proved by the fact that it is not uncommon to find a cow slaughtered for food, which, on slaughter, turns out to be Tuberculous and has to be condemned. Several cases of this kind have come before my notice where Tubercular lesions have been found in the udder itself, and the cows previous to slaughter have been producing milk which has been sold in the town.

It is hoped that legislation will in the near future provide for the compulsory veterinary inspection of all Milch Cattle.

**Milk Supply.**—The milk supply of the town is derived from farms situate within the District, which are inspected regularly, and also from farms around the town situate in the Rural District.

Generally speaking the milk is of good quality, although during the year one or two complaints have been received of milk turning sour in an unreasonably short space of time after delivery. In these cases the farmers have been seen and everything done to try to prevent a recurrence.

The mode of distribution is similar to that in other towns, the milk being carted around the town in cans with close-fitting lids and retailed from door to door from smaller hand cans by the vendors.



**Meat Inspection.**—The meat supply of the town has during the year received my close attention as will be seen from the number of visits paid to slaughter houses. This is a work which takes up a considerable amount of my time as the slaughter houses are situate in all parts of the town, and slaughtering takes place at all times of the day. It is impossible to be in attendance in all cases when slaughtering is in progress, and this is the time when inspection should take place as all organs are then available for inspection.

A very large quantity of meat, especially pork, is brought into the town dressed and ready for sale, the organs as a rule do not accompany the carcass. The majority of the pigs are killed on farms owing to the lack of facilities in the town.

The diseases met with during the year can be summarised under the following headings, viz :- Tuberculosis, Inflammatory Diseases, Parasitic Diseases, Bacterial Diseases and Dropsy, though Tuberculosis is the most common disease.

The slaughter houses generally are very old and have had their day. The butcher's shop itself is the slaughter house in many cases, and several such shops abut on the public footpath. A perusal of my reports for 1913-14-15 under the heading 'Meat Inspection and Slaughter Houses,' will amply describe them.

The Public Abattoir question is one which I have reported on each year. It goes without saying that if we are to have proper control of the meat supply all slaughtering should be carried on under one roof at recognised times, and all issuing of dead meat should be done after inspection. Not until we get adequate facilities for slaughtering in the town can we expect to prevent the slaughtering on farms which at the present time takes place.

During the year action was taken under Section 117, Public Health Act, 1875, against a butcher in the town for depositing for the purpose of preparation for sale a diseased carcass of a young beast. The case was heard on August 21st, at the Whitby Police Court, and the defendant was fined £10 for the offence. Action was also taken under Section 117, Public Health Act, 1875, against a country farmer for exposing for sale the carcass of a pig which was unfit for food, and defendant was fined £5.

Generally speaking the meat supply during the year has been very satisfactory. This is proved by the fact that less meat by weight has had to be condemned than in previous years.



The percentage of carcasses found suffering from Tuberculosis has been very small, in only 2 cases had the entire carcass and organs to be confiscated, and in only 3 others had the organs to be destroyed. The total weight of meat condemned during the year amounted to:—1 ton, 11 cwts, 1 qr, 21 lbs.

The following is a list of the articles of food destroyed:—

The entire carcasses of 2 beasts.  
 The viscera and organs of the Thoracis.  
 Caverty of 3 beasts.  
 2 Calves.  
 52 lbs. Veal.  
 567 lbs. Beef not in carcass.  
 28 lbs. Sausage.  
 Carcase of a Pig.  
 8 Beasts' Livers.  
 5 sets of Lungs.  
 8 Beasts' Hearts.

Other foods condemned during the year:—

1 tin Ox Tongue.  
 1 tin Corned Beef.  
 56 lbs. Fish.

The Slaughter Houses registered and licensed are as follows:—

	In 1914.	In January, 1920.	In December, 1920.
Registered	10	8	8
Licensed	2	2	3
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 11

**Refuse Collection, Manipulation and Disposal.**—The scavenging of the town is carried out by the Council's own staff under my supervision.

This is a department which, to my mind, does not receive the credit to which it is due; so long as the work goes smoothly nobody appears to trouble about it, and it is not until something goes wrong and the work becomes behind hand do we get any recognition, and then it is in the form of criticism and complaints.

During the year however I am pleased to say we have not received many complaints regarding the regular removal of refuse, and this is due solely to the establishment of the Salvage Station at a fixed distance from the town where we have been able to treat and deal with the whole of the refuse collected.

At the Salvage Station the refuse is deposited on a platform some 11 feet above the adjoining ground level, here a series of screens commence for a length of 34 feet, the first 6 feet of which are fixed level, over these screens the refuse is raked and all saleable materials are picked out. By the time the refuse has reached the bottom end of the screens the fine ashes, etc., have passed the screens and nothing remains but rubbish generally, which is burnt in an incinerator. The screenings are sold to farmers free from rubbish for manurial purposes.

Before the Salvage Station was erected all house refuse was tipped on farms around the town in its crude form. These accumulations in summer time were very objectionable, and offensive and repeated complaints were received regarding them from visitors to the town.

The sales from salved materials during the first complete year's working realised £244.

The following summaries show the number of loads collected, treated and disposed of.

#### DETAILS OF COLLECTION.

Loads collected.				Places emptied.
January	...	...	462	15,897
February	...	...	351	13,757
March	...	...	357	13,792
April	...	...	431	17,446
May	...	...	321	14,226
June	...	...	281	14,118
July	...	...	344	17,609
August	...	...	292	14,095
September	...	...	299	14,113
October	...	...	378	17,624
November	...	..	310	14,099
December	...	...	368	16,242
Totals	...		4,194	183,018

#### LOADS DEALT WITH AT SALVAGE STATION.

Town Refuse.		Trade Refuse.	
January	...	398	...
February	...	306	...
March...	...	308	...
April	...	372	...
May	...	267	...
June	...	233	...
July	...	278	...
			8

August	...	244	...	20
September	...	247	...	19
October	...	306	...	22
November	...	250	...	10
December	...	301	..	9
Totals	...	3,510		88

## DETAILS OF DISPOSAL.

Treated Manure supplied to Farmers.										
Loads deposited on farms within the district (untreated)				Loads sent out of the district by truck		Loads delivered by steam wagon		Wagon loads removed	Cart loads removed	
January	...	64	...	38	...	—	...	48	...	94
February	...	45	...	—	...	—	...	15	...	52
March	...	49	...	18	...	—	...	90	...	79
April	...	59	...	12	...	—	...	150	...	65
May	...	54	...	18	...	—	...	1	...	14
June	...	48	...	10	...	—	...	18	...	18
July	...	66	...	8	...	—	...	12	...	30
August	...	48	...	67	...	—	...	10	...	9
September		52	...	90	...	2	...	13	...	20
October	...	72	...	37	...	33	...	6	...	79
November		60	...	65	...	14	...	1	...	3
December		67	...	98	...	1	...	3	...	26
<hr/>										
Totals		684	...	461	...	50	...	367	...	489

## DETAILS OF DISPOSAL.

Treated Manure supplied to					
Allotments.					
Cart loads		Steam wagon loads		Shipyard. Cart loads	
January	...	5	...	—	...
February	...	10	...	—	...
March	...	19	...	—	...
April	...	2	...	—	...
May	...	3	...	—	...
June	...	2	...	—	...
July	...	122	...	—	...
August	...	100	...	—	...
September	...	31	...	—	...
October	...	—	...	1	...
November	...	—	...	6	...
December	...	—	...	10	...
Totals	...	294	...	17	...



**Closet and Ashpit Accommodation.**—The following is a summary of the closet and ashpit accommodation at the present time.

Fresh Water closets...	...	2,416
Midden privies	...	95
Moveable privy tins	...	1,076
Dry ashpits	...	419
Ashes bins	...	1,325

At the end of the year there were Notices not complied with requiring the conversion of 7 Privies to the Water Carriage System and for the provision of 8 Ashes Bins.

The following summary gives the number of Privies converted to the Water Carriage System during the last nine years:—

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Nil	72	46	26	11	2	4	26	31
with 6 in abeyance in 1920.								

**Housing Acts, 1909 to 1919.**—The housing conditions in the old town are, generally speaking, bad, the houses being very old, dilapidated, and in many instances not worth the expenditure of money to overhaul them. In former years it seems to have been the practice to split up the larger houses into tenements, generally of one room with a closed bed-place.

These closed bed-places are simply a portion of the room boarded off from the main room and very seldom does one find light and ventilation provided to them.

The lack of water supply and a sink is another feature of this class of tenement, and adequate provision in the shape of sanitary accommodation is lacking. The open channel system of drainage also exists in the yards generally.

Steady progress has been maintained during the year, however, under the Housing Acts. The method which is being adopted is to re-convert these tenement dwellings into through dwelling houses, with all the necessary sanitary appliances in the shape of sinks, water closets, through ventilation, etc., but the progress must necessarily be slow as in every case of such reconstruction one family at least must find fresh accommodation. The real cause of the situation is the lack of alternate accommodation, and if we are to make advancement under the Acts, it is for the Council to build a sufficient number of workmen's dwellings. Not until this is done can any material change be made in the town.



The summarised statement of defects that follows have been found during the year at property inspected under the Housing Acts, and I am pleased to say all the property inspected is being overhauled.

#### SUMMARY OF DEFECTS.

Drains requiring re-construction ...	...	...	11
Drains not efficiently trapped ...	...	...	20
Drains requiring Ventilation Shafts ...	...	...	6
Defective Windows replaced with Sash Windows ...	...	...	2
Defective Flush Cisterns ...	...	...	1
Defective Eave and Fall Pipes ...	...	...	18
Defective Walls and Ceilings ...	...	...	11
Defective Roofing ...	...	...	10
Defective Fire-places ...	...	...	5
Defective Floors ...	...	...	11
Defective Doors ...	...	...	1
Defective Water Closets ...	...	...	1
Defective Surface of Yards ...	...	...	4
Defective Stairs and Staircase ...	...	...	4
Closed Bed-places removed ...	...	...	5
Waste Pipes requiring disconnecting ...	...	...	10
Fall Pipes requiring disconnecting ...	...	...	13
To provide Sinkstones to houses ...	...	...	11
To provide Ashes Bins ...	...	...	9
Windows made to open and corded ...	...	...	35
To provide proper fastenings to doors ...	...	...	5
Old Privies altered to Water Carriage System ...	...	...	9
Houses overcrowded ...	...	...	4
Houses requiring Ventilation ...	...	...	3
Houses damp ..	...	...	6
Houses requiring Water Supply ...	...	...	11
Tenement dwellings made into through houses ...	...	...	10
Total ...			236

**Infection and Disinfection.**—As will be seen from the Medical Officer's Report, 100 cases of Infectious Diseases have been reported during the year.

The infected houses have been disinfected after the removal of the patient to hospital.

Disinfection is also carried out at premises where Tuberculosis is known to exist, and on the removal of a consumptive from one house to another, the house vacated is thoroughly disinfected before being occupied again.

**Food and Drugs.**—Sampling under the Food and Drugs Acts is carried out under the direction of the County Council. The Inspector frequently visits the town.

**Street Cleansing.**—The work of Street Cleansing is carried out by the Council's own staff under my supervision; the streets are kept fairly clean and tidy. The narrow streets in the town proper call for special attention as they are the main roads and are very much used.

The courts and yards in the old town are also cleansed daily by the Council's staff.

**Petroleum.**—There were 11 applications during the year for licenses to store Petroleum Spirit. The premises were inspected and approved and all the licenses were granted. The total amount of Petroleum Spirit allowed to be stored under license is 6,380 gallons.

## APPENDICES.

### HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics for year ending 31st Dec., 1920.

#### 1—GENERAL.

1.	Estimated Population	...	...	...	11,139
2.	General Death-rate	...	...	...	14.9
3.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.8
4.	Infantile mortality	...	...	...	70.9
5.	Number of dwelling houses of all classes	...	...	...	2,903
6.	Number of working-class dwelling houses	...	...	...	cannot be differentiated
7.	Number of working-class houses erected	...	...	...	nil

#### 2—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

##### I—Inspection.

1.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	191
2.	Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	21
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	4

- |    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| 4. | Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-headings) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... .. | 17 |
|----|--|----|

## II—Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	.. ..	nil
--	-------	-----

## III—Action under Statutory Powers.

- |  |   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| A Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.         |   |     |
| 1.   | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...   | 21  |
| 2.   | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit—  |     |
|  | <i>a</i> By owners ... Work in hand at all properties   |     |
|  | <i>b</i> By Local Authority in default of owners  | nil |
| 3.   | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... .. | nil |
| B Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.  |   |     |
| 1.   | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..   | 14  |
| 2.   | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—   |     |
|  | <i>a</i> By owners... .. (others in hand)   | 4   |
|  | <i>b</i> By Local Authority in default of owner   | nil |
| c Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909. |   |     |
| 1.   | Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..   | 2   |
| 2.   | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..<br>(2 houses brought over from last year)                           | 6   |
| 3.   | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling house having been rendered fit ... ..                  | nil |

- |    |  |        |     |
|----|--|--------|-----|
| 4. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which<br>Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | nil |
| 5. | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pur-<br>suance of Demolition Orders  | ... .. | nil |

### 3—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part 1, or (b) Part 2 of the Act of 1890.

- |    |   |        |       |
|----|---|--------|-------|
| 1. | Name of Area                                    | ... .. | } nil |
| 2. | Acreage...                                      | ... .. |       |
| 3. | Number of working-class houses in area          | ... .. |       |
| 4. | Number of working-class persons to be displaced | ... .. |       |

### 4—

Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919

... .. 5

### 5—

Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer.

The Sanitary Inspector is the only officer engaged on this work. He also acts as Cleansing Superintendent, Petroleum Inspector and Hackney Carriage Inspector.

In concluding my report I beg to thank the Council and Health Committee for their kind consideration and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

O. E. GRAHAM, M.S.I.A.,

Inspector of Nuisances and Cleansing Superintendent.